1 2 3 4 5 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 KEVIN SO, Case No. CV 08-03336 DDP (AGRx) Plaintiff, 12 ORDER GRANTING LEAVE TO FILE SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT 13 v. [Motion filed on June 12, 2009] LAND BASE, LLC; UNIVEST FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.; 15 BORIS LOPATIN, individually and d/b/a BORIS LOPATIN 16 ASSOCIATES and CHARLES W. WOODHEAD, 17 Defendants. 18 19 20 On June 12, 2009, Plaintiff Kevin So filed his Motion for 21 22 no opposition to the Motion, and in light of the liberal standard

Leave to file his Second Amended Complaint. Because there has been in favor of amendment provided by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15, the Court grants the Motion.

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Plaintiff noticed his motion to be heard on July 6, 2009. Pursuant to the Local Rules for the Central District of California, opposing papers on the Motion were due on June 22, 2009, fourteen days prior to that scheduled hearing date. C.D. Cal. L.R. 7-9. No 3

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opposition had been filed by that date, and as of the date of this
   Order, there is still no opposition. Local Rule 7-12 provides that
   "[t]he failure to file any required paper, or the failure to file
   it within the deadline, may be deemed consent to the granting or
   denial of the motion." C.D. Cal. L.R. 7-12.
                                                  Pursuant to Local
   Rule 7-12, the Court treats the failure to oppose the motion as
   consent by all served parties the granting of that motion.
        Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) reinforces this
   conclusion. "The court should freely give leave when justice so
   requires." Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). In light of the federal
   policy favoring the determination of cases on their merits, this
   policy is to be applied with "extreme liberality." Eminence
   Captial, LLC v. Aspeon, Inc., 316 F.3d 1048, 1051 (9th Cir. 2003).
   Factors that may justify denying a Rule 15(a)(2) motion include
   undue delay, bad faith, dilatory motive, repeated failure to cure
   deficiencies by amendments previously allowed, undue prejudice to
   the opposing party by virtue of the allowance of the amendment, and
   futility of amendment. Foman v. Davis, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962).
   "In the absence of any apparent or declared reason," however, "the
   leave sought should, as the rules require, be 'freely given.'" Id.
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Because So moved to amend within the deadline, he need only satisfy the liberal Rule 15(a)(2) standard. As there has been no opposition to his motion, the Court can see no reason leave to amend should not be granted. Accordingly, the Court grants Plaintiff leave to file his Second Amended Complaint. IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated: July 10, 2009 United States District Judge